aerating the homogeneous fiber mixture to form an aerated fibrous mixture;

forming the aerated mixture into a pre-selected shaped body, and

heating the shaped body until the polyester melt and bonds the remaining fibers together to form the insulation material.

17. (New) A method according to claim 16 wherein the recycled clothes are collected used clothes.

B' cont'd

18. (New) A method according to claim 16 wherein the fabric remnants are fabric waste from the furniture industry.

19. (New) A method according to claim 16 wherein the collected clothes and/or fabric remnants are torn to bits and all non-fabric items are removed prior to said shredding.

20. A method according to claim 16 wherein the following quantities are mixed into the shoddy, based on the total mass,

5-50 percent by weight polyster,

5-50 percent by weight flax fibers from fabric remnants, and

up to 2.5 kg of fire-retardant agent 1 per m^3 of shoddy mass.

21. (New) A method according to claims 16 or 20, further comprising adding cardboard and/or paper to the fabric remnants in a quantity of up to 40 percent by weight based on the total mass.

22. (New) A method according to claim 16 wherein said polyester fibers have melting point in the range of 100-300°C and a dtex value in the range of 2-10.

23. (New) The method of claim 21 wherein the percent by weight of polyester is 10-30%, and the percent by weight of flax is 15-40% by weight, and wherein said polyester have a melting point in the range of 100-200°C and a dtex value in the range of 2.5-6.

B' Cont'd

24. (New) The method of claim 21 wherein the percent by weight of polyester is 15-20%, and the percent by weight of flax is 20-30% by weight, and wherein said polyester have a melting point in the range of 120-170°C and a dtex value in the range of 3-5.

25. (New) An environmentally friendly building insulating material which does not contain substances which are harmful or irritating to people and which does not release harmful substances of dust, consisting essentially of fabric remnants which have been shredded into a shoddy and then mixed with flax fibers and a fibrous polyester with a low melting point to form an aerated homogeneous mass, and then molded to shape and heat-treated until the polyester fibers melt, bonding the fabric and flax fibers together.

26. (New) An insulating material according to claim 25, wherein the polyester in fibrous form has a melting point in the range 100-300°C, and a dtex value in the range 2-10.

27. (New) An insulating material according to claim 26 wherein the polyester is present in the range of 5-50 percent by weight, based on the material's total weight.

28. (New) An insulating material according to claim 25 or 27 wherein the flax fibers are present in the range of 5-50 percent by weight based on the material's total weight.

29. (New) An insulating material according to claims 25 or 27 wherein the shoddy mass further comprises recycled cardboard and/or wastepaper which is shredded into fibers, said recycled cardboard and/or wastepaper being present in an amount up to 40% by weight.

30. (New) An insulating material according to claim 25 wherein said shape is a mat shape with a length of 120 m, a width within 0.58 - 1.00 m and thickness within 5-15 cm.

31. (New) The insulating material of claim 27 wherein the fibrous polyester has a melting point of 100-200°C and a dtex value of 2.5-6, said polyester being present in an amount of 10-30% by weight, and wherein said flax fibers are present in an amount of 15-40% by weight.

32. (New) The insulating material of claim 30 wherein the fibrous polyester has a melting point of 120-170°C and a dtex value of 3-5, said polyester being present in an amount of 15-20% by weight, wherein said flax fibers are present in an amount of 20-30% by weight, wherein the mat has a heat conductivity of about 0.036 - 0.037 W/mK.

REMARKS

The Official Action of November 1, 2002, and the prior art relied upon therein have been carefully reviewed. The claims in the application are now claims 16-32, and these